The Bedford Gazette.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Tranquil State of the Country.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—After a brief interval the Congress of he United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

Restoration of the States South.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States, in which the insurrection occurred, to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the Internal Revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high functions of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

What the Executive Accomplished.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

Efforts to Perfect Restoration.

In the meantime the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and *postal systems of the country.* With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

A Profound Regret.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant, not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed a serious cause of discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation.

It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment to the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

Congress Refractory.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease."

In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of Representatives thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

Action of the Executive.

The action of the Executive branch of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive, in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

Southern Congressmen.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States there can be no just ground, of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, with th econcurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House, of which he thus become a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

Demand for the Admission of "Loyal" Southerners.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence.

Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aiding in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

A Word of Caution.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of the Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the Rebellion, we should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and, in the end, absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of power of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly as a whole obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

Our Financial Status.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our Revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The National Debt.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal pear ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the dimunition, during a period of fourteen months, commencing Sept. 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,370,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,106,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

Receipts For The Fiscal Year.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,-032,620, and the expenditures $520,-750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will be doubtless, sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

Secretary Stanton's Report.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditures. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated.

Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,669.

Secretary Welles on the Navy.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the Naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required.

The League Island Iron-Clad Navy Yard.

Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action was taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, were $13,324,526., and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

Postmaster General Randall's Report.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South was twelve per cent.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one millions eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty millions six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention.

The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails, through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

Secretary Browning's Exhibit for the Interior.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the Homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion has resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market.

The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The Homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

The Pacific Railroad.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

Payment of Pensions.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties with the Indians.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

The Patent Office.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand

The Mississippi Levees.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

Representation for the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the National metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

Cause for Congratulation.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

Emigration of Foreign Convicts.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

Congress and the Emperor of Russia.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

Emigration of Freedmen to Foreign Lands.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventures to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consumated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

Our Relations with France and Mexico.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

Minister Campbell and Lieutenant-General Sherman.

It was reasonably expected that the proceeding thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was, therefore, sent forward, on the 19th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form government.

Napoleon Goes back on His word.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will re-consider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences, between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might, in that case, be renewed and permanently restored.

Adjustment of Claims for Idemnity.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for idemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

The United States and Great Britain.

It is a matter of great regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

The Fenian Affair of Last June.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our Neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial as for a capital offense, in the province of Canada.

Judgment and sentence of death have been prononunced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons, as being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

How the President Views the Subject.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our Neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statue books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

A Representation Wanted for Greece.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the Eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

The Right of Self-Expatriation.

This Govecnment has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have emigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects.

Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, as long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

A Trying Ordeal.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1866.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....December 14, 1866

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
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W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Andrew Johnson is true to the interests of the Conservative men of the country. His second annual message to Congress, which we lay before our readers on the first page, proves that he will take no step backward from the position which he assumed in his first annual message. On the other hand, he goes much further in this message than in the former, by way of arguing and explaining his position. And what could be more candid, dignified, lucid and convincing, than the argument which he makes in favor of representation in Congress for the ten excluded States? We put it to any fair-minded man, no matter what may be his political proclivities, is not the President's logic sound? It cannot be denied that the style of the message indicates cultivated taste, and that its whole tenor reflects credit upon its author. Contrast it with the spiteful and malignant legislation of Congress, and in what favorable light it places the President! Not a line of bitterness toward Congress, not the least trace of acrimony toward those who have traduced and hunted him down, is to be found in its whole length, but from beginning to end a firm reliance upon good motives and a righteous cause as the ultimate vindication of the President's course, is the characteristic of this truly admirable state paper. Mr. Johnson has planted himself upon the rock of the Constitution, and he will stand there in sunshine and in storm. The angry billows of fanaticism will dash around him in vain. Secure upon this eternal basis of liberty, he will stand untouched until he shall see the storm abate, and the troubled waters quietly roll at his feet beneath the sunshine of a perfect peace.

RING IT IN THEIR EARS.

"Taxation without Representation is Tyranny!" Ring it in the ears of Congress! Let the people hear it! Let the wide world know how ten sovereign States are disfranchised! Read your musty old copies of the Declaration of Independence over again! Let the State House bell be rung once more, and let another John Hancock proclaim, "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny!" Speak it, write it, print it, engrave it, sing it, and shout it, throughout all the land, till the utmost bounds of civilization shall give back the echo, "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny!" God of justice! Shall Thad. Stevens fare better than Lord North? Shall Boutwell be mightier than George the Third?

Ten States, eight millions of people, are taxed without their consent. They are voiceless in the choice of their rulers, in the making of their laws. They are groaning under the Tyranny of "Taxation without Representation." Now, where is the miscreant slave who will dare to say that this wrong shall not be redressed?

THE *Delaware Republican*, edited by Y. S. Walter, Esq., opposes the election of Gov. Curtin as U. S. Senator. The *Republican* intimates that the Governor cannot be trusted on the issues of the day. You are right there, Mr. Walter. He has deceived both parties. It is not in his nature to be true to anybody. We Democrats have fully proved that fact.

NEW YORK CITY will do. The other day her Democracy elected a Comptroller by 2,000 majority over the Mongrel candidate, an independent Democratic candidate taking 20,000 votes from the regular nominee, and 25,000 Democrats not voting. Mongrelism in the Metropolis, is a mere toy for Democrats to play with.

JACOB GRAFT, a very highly respected citizen of Somerset, died a few days ago, in the *ninety-eighth* year of his age. Mr. Graft voted for George Washington, and for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency from Jefferson to M'Clellan.

EVERY clime, from Greenland's icy mountains to the remote *Ant-artic* Continent, has received the substantial blessings of our liberality.—*Inquirer.*

None but Hurcules could have gone far South.

By the way of variety, in verse we let fly at the

MASS WELCOME TO CONGRESS.

The procession that marched through the streets of Washington to welcome the Radical Members of Congress contained 618 persons, of whom only 78 were white.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A pack of knaves fit but for slaves
To the Infernal Caucus
That plans and plots at Washington
In making peace to balk us,
Gave invitation to the nation
Together to assemble,
To welcome back the Mongrel pack,
And "make old Johnson tremble."
The call was heard, deep then was stirred
The heart of this great people;
The bells were rung, each tower a tongue
Had and a voice each steeple.
Where Beecher preached the summons reached,
Where Cheever prayed it sounded;
And by the press 'twas told with stress
In periods well rounded.
Till far and wide the word was hied,
"*To Congress a Mass Welcome!*"
And people gladly said there had
A popular ground-swell come.
O such uprising to give chastising
To Presidential traitor,
Who could withstand, or lift a hand,
To quench this burning crater?
No "loyal" lip would dare let slip
A word of disapproval
Each "loyal" pen wrote down *Amen!*
For didn't it behoove all
To stand up firm without a squirm,
By Congress and its doin's?
'Sure civil broils they give us spoils
Though plucked from Freedom's ruins.
And thus the cry went ringing by
On every every street and highway,
Till it was known in back-woods lone
E'en to remotest by-way.—
The time it came, when all adame,
With hatred fierce, a-marching
The crowd would on to Washington,
Andy to give a parching.
Now Stevens peers and Boutwell leers
From the Committee's window,
And Washburne dances and Colfax prances,
Oh! see them, how they shin, do!
The crowd has come! there goes the drum!
And now the fife is squeaking!
We soon shall have the millions brave,
The President's nose a-tweaking!
Ay, there they are, huzza! huzza!
Hosanna to the people!
Where are hotels and other hells
The mass so great to keep all?
They'll starve! They'll freeze! How can they squeeze
(It isn't in the figgers)
In bed o' nights, *seventy-eight whites*
And five hundred and forty niggers?

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis! The Hon. Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, is now in this country, and one day last week was given a grand entertainment at Washington by John W. Forney. This same Mr. Walter was one of the most thorough and active opponents of the Federal government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and his paper, *The Times*, became notorious as the organ of British blockade-runners and Confederates domiciled abroad. Now he is *feted* and lionized by the "loyal" Chevalier Forney, and the Mongrel M. C.'s rush forward to tipple champagne and crack jokes with this lately despised associate and abettor of "rebels" and "traitors." Birds of a feather will flock together, and fellow Disunionists, doubtless, find pleasure in each other's society.

COL. JAMES P. BARR, of the Pittsburg *Post*, has associated with him, in the publication of that journal, Messrs. Jos. S. Lare, Wm. Schoyer and E. A. Myers, and hereafter the paper will be conducted under the firm name of Jas. P. Barr & Co. The *Post* did yeoman service in the late campaign, and we are glad to note the promise of the publishers that its usefulness is to be still further extended. The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania need a spirited and enterprising newspaper organ, and there is plenty of ability in the *Post* establishment to make just such a paper. We wish the new firm abundant success, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the Democrats who look to it as exponent and leader.

IT is not for want of votes that the Democracy of the North have so meagre representation in Congress. It is owing to the *gerrymandering* of the Congressional districts, by the Mongrel legislatures. If the people of the North were represented according to the vote, there would be about 80 Democrats and about 100 Mongrels in the next Congress. Any arithmetician can cipher this out for himself. For instance, as 4,400,000 (the whole vote) is to 180 (the whole number of Congressmen) so is 2,000,000 (the whole Democratic vote of the North) to the number of Congressmen to which the Democrats are entitled.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* says that the present Congress has no intention of doing anything definite in regard to the excluded States or the President. The members intend to turn their attention particularly and solely to stealing, whilst they keep up their old outcry against the South in order to divert attention from their own rascality. They have played the same game before, and, of course, intend to play it again.

HERE is the predicament in which the Mongrel leaders in Congress find themselves: They cannot retain power with the ten excluded States restored to their places in the Union, and they cannot continue the exclusion of those States without violating the Constitution and thus incurring the displeasure of the people. Confined between the horns of this dilemma, is it any wonder that they rage and roar like so many bulls of Bashan?

PROSCRIPTION.

When President Johnson removed some of the brawling disunionists who used the patronage of the Administra- to create opposition to its policy, the act was pronounced proscriptive and tyrannical. No sooner, however, does Congress meet, than the Senate decapitates Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, and Doolittle, taking from each the chairmanship of the committee held by him during the former session. Pray, by what name shall this petty vengeance be called? If it be not proscription, what is it?

RAP them over the knuckles! Some of our Democratic exchanges are publishing prospectuses of Abolition periodicals and are receiving reproofs therefor from their editorial brethren. We are glad to see that the Democratic press is waking up to the importance of fighting the insidious literature of New England. Yankeeism is venal and if you but strike at its pockets, it will come down on its marrow bones.

THE *Herald* is the title of a new paper just started at Columbia, by Geo. Young and W. H. Grier. It is a racy and entertaining sheet and soundly Democratic. Politically, the *Herald* has a fine field for operations, and, we doubt not, will make its influence felt in dispelling the darkness of benighted Lancaster. Success, say we, to the Columbia *Herald*.

WASHINGTON.

The Re-assembling of Congress—Hasty legislation for the purpose of crippling the Executive—Gen. Rousseau, Henry Janus Raymond, &c.—The President's Message. Boutwell, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—The assembling of Congress on Monday last, was signalized by an immediate attack upon the Constitutional prerogatives of the President, by the Mongrel majority in the lower House. Scarcely had the sound of the speaker's gavel ceased, as the House was called to order, when a bill was introduced, and rushed through under party pressure, repealing that part of the act of 1862 which authorizes the President to pardon persons engaged in the rebellion. This course of action had been determined upon by the Mongrel caucus on Saturday evening previous, and was intended to frighten the Southern States into the ratification of the infamous Amendment passed at the last session. The Senate, however, refused, by a close vote, to take up the bill, though Chandler, of Michigan, tried his best to bully Senators into following the hasty example of the House. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where I predict it will slumber awhile, as the Mongrels fear that in the event of of its passage, the President will, under the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, issue a proclamation of general amnesty, which would hurt them infinitely more than the special pardons which he has granted, or may issue. Thus does the Constitution protect itself and those who stand by it.

Gen. Rousseau is back again in his seat. You will remember that he was censured, last session, for caning that reverend slanderer, Grinnell, of Iowa, and that he resigned in consequence. His constituents returned him by an overwhelming vote, which means, if Grinnell lies again, Rousseau is to give him another ratan-ing. I notice, also, the presence of the shameless Raymond, whose Janus-face looks in two different directions at the same time. He is the fellow who read the platform of the Philadelphia National Union Convention held in August last. You remember that he said in that address that if the Southerners accepted the degrading conditions which were sought to be imposed upon them by the Radicals, they would be unworthy citizens of a free country. Such was the substance of the remarks, if not the exact language, used by this delectable Conservative. Well, no sooner had Maine and Vermont voted, than Raymond turned tail upon the National Union Convention, and made a straight coat tail for the camp of the Mongrel Radicals. His paper, the N. Y. *Times*, came out in favor of the Amendment and threatened the Southern people that if they didn't accept the "degrading conditions" offered them in that Amendment, they would fare worse. He also did his best to defeat Mr. Clymer in your State, and Mayor Hoffman, in New York. Notwithstanding his services to the Mongrels he was kicked out of the "Republican National Committee," and tabooed generally by the leaders of the party to which he professed to belong. The other night he ventured to poke his nose into the Mongrel Caucus, when old Stevens discovered his presence, and the Mongrels began at once to consider among themselves the propriety of inviting him to leave. A resolution to that effect was offered, which received some 25 votes, but was lost. Down sat Raymond, as big a dog as any in the kennel and as ready to growl at the Southern people because they will not accept "degrading conditions" as the men with whom he affects to disagree. What an infernal hound he is!

The President's message has just been announced, and Old Thad. doesn't care about hearing it. He has moved to postpone its reading, but the House feels disposed to listen to it. It is received with attention and I can see a bitter smile on the countenance of that old knave Boutwell, of Massachusetts. He is one of the miserable tricksters who in the Peace Convention of 1861 refused to listen to any compromise, and who would have nothing but war. He said then, to some of the Southern representatives in that Convention, "We will either march our armies to the Gulf of Mexico, or you will march yours to Canada." This pestilent fellow means more war, more blood, and what is the all in all to him and his section, *more plunder*. The firmness of the President makes him writhe in his seat, and the dignified, yet pointed manner in which the message puts the position of the Executive upon the question of Southern representation, makes him very uneasy. He has had it in his mind to draw up articles of impeachment against the President. But he is a coward and fears to meet a man of such mettle as is exhibited in the document which is just being read. The temper of the message has given great satisfaction to moderate men of all parties. Even "Republicans" declare that if Congress renews the quarrel with the President, on any thing uttered in this message, they will go with him and against Stevens and his faction. It is seen and felt here, that the firmness and dignity of the message have strengthened the Conservative cause greatly. Thanks to Andrew Johnson! He will yet be sustained, as he would be to-day, could every American have a voice in the government.

There will, beyond all doubt, be an effort made by the ultra men in Congress, to destroy the power of the President. They want to insure the success of their party in the next Presidential election, and they are willing and ready to do anything to secure that end. They are already beginning to talk about legislating so as to exclude the ten Southern States not represented in Congress, from the Electoral College. Well, let them undertake that, and they'll have somebody else than "grey-backs" to whip! As to impeachment, they would like to try it, but they are afraid lest the sympathies of the people might run in the wrong direction. Their plan will evidently be to get up some kind of a smelling committee, which will take one side of all the evidence that perjurers like Holt's man Conover, and cattle of that description can be procured to give against the President, and then print a report at the expense of the people, and scatter it broadcast as an electioneering document. Now, mark my word, if this isn't all their impeachment business will amount to. But smelling committees are about played out. People will not be humbugged by one side of a story when they can't get to see the other side. I don't believe that they will get much of their ultra work through the Senate. That body appears to be a little squeamish and doesn't swallow the dose prepared in the House without some signs of disgust. I look for moderation in the Senate, but there is no telling to what extent the majority of that body may be driven by the party lash.

I miss greatly the pleasant countenance of your former representative, Hon. A. H. Coffroth. I hear that "Aleck" is Assessor of Internal Revenue for his old district. I hope he will not forget the fact that he needs to be confirmed before he is safe in his new office. I mention this only in the hope that, if he sees it, he may be reminded that he ought to be here to look after his interests. The fact is, Aleck, your friends here want to see you.

Should anything remarkable transpire here between this and next Saturday, I will telegraph you. PRY.

LETTER FROM UNCLE TOBY.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE MOUNTAIN, December 10, 1866.

DEAR EDITOR:—U. T. never was in such trouble as now threatens him on every side. He is blamed, on the one hand, for writing those petty slanderous "Pilgrim" letters to the *Inquirer*, and on the other he is charged with trying to curry favor with those whom he formerly denounced as "drunkards," "gamblers," &c. Now, isn't this too bad? Uncle Toby to be considered a poor miserable defamer of those who have been his warm and consistent friends, Uncle Toby to be pronounced so mean as to drag his private grievances into the public prints, as "Pilgrim" has done in regard to the schoolteacher business! Does any one who knows the undersigned, believe, for a moment, that if he had a son who was refused the charge of a country school, that he would fly into the newspapers and blazon that son's ill luck to the world? Not a bit of it. U. T. is no such fool as that. He would expect people to come to the natural conclusion that his son was considered *unfit to teach*, and for the son's sake he would keep as quiet about it as possible. Again, would U. T. abuse a gallant and honorable soldier, simply because he didn't happen to vote the ticket supported by U. T.? Or, would your old friend, riding in his car of progress, step out of his pleasant carriage, to get into the company of the "drunkards" and "gamblers" whom he was wont so fiercely to denounce? No, no! These things are not at all consistent with the character of Uncle Toby. It will not be taken as vanity in me, if I say that Uncle Toby's profession is to speak "peace, good will toward men," that he is a minister of the meek and lowly Nazarene who counseled us that when smitten on one cheek, we should turn the other also to him that smote, and that he is a teacher of that sacred Word which tells us, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall see God." How, then, could Uncle Toby be the author of the embittered scribblings of "Pilgrim?" How could he draggle his sacerdotal robes in the muck of slander, and stain his preacher's vestment with the "gall of bitterness?" How could he, by miserable, sneaking innuendo, assail private citizens who have been his friends, or sit in a village post office or country store, eaves-dropper-like, to catch the private conversation of his neighbors so that he may report it for publication in the newspapers? Avaunt! would you insult me beyond endurance, then charge me with so vile an act as any of these! Then, that I, Uncle Toby, should be blamed with dabbling in politics, I who have always opposed interference in political matters by ministers of the Gospel! Now, isn't such misrepresentation of my position too outrageously bad? If any body despises a political preacher, it is myself. He is the nastiest, foulest-mouthed, most hypocritical, corrupt and generally villainous compound of earth and spirit that God permits to exist. Yet those who charge me with the authorship of "Pilgrim's" letters, by that very charge, make me out such a dog as this. "Can such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?" But, time will set all things even, and I am content to wait for my vindication. Meanwhile let all beware how they talk of that miserable excrescence of scribble-dom, "Pilgrim," as being the same person as

UNCLE TOBY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The petitions of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and of other officers of the army, asking for an increase of pay, were presented and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill taking away the pardoning power from the President was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary for immediate consideration, but, objection being made it went over. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate whether Commissioners had been appointed to award payments to loyal slaveowners for slaves drafted or enlisted in the army, and, if so, whether any report has been made by such Commissioners. A bill was also introduced suspending all payments as compensation to owners of slaves drafted or enlisted in the army until the final report of the Commissioners has been made and approved by Congress. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. Joint resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of negro suffrage throughout the United States and the District of Columbia were presented and laid on the table. Notice was given that on Monday next the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy for the United States will be taken up, and also that the resolution disbanding militia organizations in the Southern States and prohibiting their re-organization, will be taken up at an early day. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads was instructed to inquire into the propriety of conferring upon the Postoffice Department the sole jurisdiction over telegraph lines now in operation, or to be constructed, as it now exercises over postoffices and roads. A resolution was passed calling on the Postmaster General for the names of all postmasters removed since the last session of Congress, the cause of removal, names of the new appointees, and as to the increase of salaries. Mr Williams' bill regulating appointments and removals from office was taken up, and an amendment was offered allowing the heads of Departments to appoint all their assistants and subordinates, subject to the consent of the Senate. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until Monday next. The President was requested to inform the House whether any portion of Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops, and if so, for what purpose and by whose authority. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of three to proceed at once to New Orleans and institute a thorough inquiry into the cause of the riots in that city during last July. The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire as to what legislation is necessary to prevent the counting of electoral votes from States not entitled to representation. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to provide by law for the exclusion of all persons who served in any capacity under the Confederate Government from exercising the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, calling on the President for information in regard to appointments made during the recess were taken up and passed. Mr. Schenck's bill changing the time of the meeting of Congress to the 4th day of March for the first session and to the second Monday in November for the second session was taken up, and a long debate ensued, during which a number of amendments were proposed. Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments the House adjourned until Monday next.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the investigating committee discloses startling frauds upon the Government. Parties in high position in the South during the war are seriously implicated. The frauds amount to HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS of dollars.

No wonder the "loyal" scoundrels were opposed to the cessation of hostilities and denounced as "copperheads" all who favored that object. Whilst contractors, and sutlers, and commissaries, and provost marshals, &c., were swindling the people, they were brim full of patriotism, and were always ready to mob, and imprison, and talk loudly about preserving "the best government the world ever saw;" yet, at the same time, they were stealing themselves rich. The truth is the people will never know how much these Radical robbers have stolen until the Democratic party gets into power and is enabled to unearth the rascality and corruption that is now covered up. Even now these self same paragons of New England honesty and love of country are set in uncompromising hostility to a reconstruction of the Union, for the reason that the *rascally* "rebels" would thereby be invested with rights and privileges of which they are undeserving! Only think of it, *hundreds of millions of dollars* stolen by those who held high official positions during the war! But, a Radical Congress will, no doubt, wink at these stupendous frauds, and swear that it is a story concocted by "rebels and rebel sympathizers," and most probably their poor duluded fanatical followers will believe them, and "*stick to the party.*"—*Crawford Democrat.*

—The Rump Congress has a short lease of life—twelve weeks. It rattles and rants and roars—sound signifying nothing except impotence and jobs. The corrupt jobs which will signalize this session, the tariff plundering, and the currency swindling, are all well hid behind this rattling, ranting, and roaring. They are crying out to the country to look at the South, and meanwhile are tarring their own hands preparatory to plunging them deeper in the public treasury and the people's pockets.—*World.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.—This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyle, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC, and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption, for his days of visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

oct19'66 1stw

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years he has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

nov30w7

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD. *ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation—thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease.*

JAMES LULL, M. D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumatism, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief.

J. F. JOHNSON, M. D., on "Topical Remedies."

From a personal knowledge of these plasters, we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them. A. INGRAHAM, M. D., Ed. *N. Y. Mentor.*

Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by druggists. nov30m1

MARCHING ON!!—Constantly advancing in public favor, throughout the United States, the British Colonies and Spanish America, and needing no

FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS

to proclaim its success, that standard article,

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

is now far ahead of any preparation of its class. People of Fashion at length thoroughly understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic preparations, and admit the superiority of this famous vegetable Dye, Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. nov30m1

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor Ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

D. R. ANDERSON,
Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66—tf.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

A SLIGHT SPRINKLE.—A very slight sprinkle of snow fell in this region on Monday last. The weather was severely cold. We see that at Cory snow had fallen to the depth of six inches.

ADJOURNED COURT.—An adjourned court was held in this place, on Tuesday last. A number of arguments were heard.

BRACELET FOUND.—The Principal of the Common Schools in this place, requests us to state that a lady's bracelet was found, in the school campus, a few days ago, by Miss Maggie Allison, of Miss Holderbaum's room. The owner is requested to come and get it, reward the finder and *pay the printer*.

NUMBER ONE.—You have often heard, dear reader, of "number one" this and "number one" that, but have you ever called at No. 1, Anderson's Row, and looked at the cheap and excellent goods sold by J. M. Shoemaker? If not, don't delay a moment longer. Mr. Shoemaker has just returned from the city with a large supply of new goods which will be sold very low.

COULDN'T SEE THEM.—Our people watched long and well on the night of the promised meteors, but "couldn't see nothing." Now, if they will but go to Irvine and Berkstresser's, they will not be disappointed in this way, as they can see and buy almost everything at their store, especially boots and shoes, cheap clothing, queensware, perfumery, etc. Remember "The Regulator," Anderson's Row.

BUTCHERING.—The season for killing, putting up and salting down mammoth porkers, has been for weeks, and is now going on hereabouts on a large scale, and those who have fostered, fed and fattened the hog kind, are busily engaged in storing away safely the reward of their produce and foresight. An abundant supply of sausages, scrapple, shoulders hams and pudding, create comfortable contemplations around our winter firesides.

DECAMPED WITH $800.—On Tuesday week, a man by the name of CHISHOLM, a teamster in the employ of Dr. A. V. McNeal, of Brush Creek township, having taken a load of leather to Bloody Run, received at the Express office there, a package of $800 for his employer, and instead of delivering it over to him, left his team at the hotel at the "Crossings," and decamped with the money. Our latest advices represent the modern JEHU still at large.—*Fulton Republican.*

AN item lately appeared in the papers in regard to one of the discharged Pennsylvania Railroad conductors, about which the Altoona *Tribune* has the following: "We deem it due to Jos. S. M. Gibson, recently a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to correct an item going the rounds of the press, to the effect that he was committed to prison in Philadelphia, in default of $10,000, for embezzling the finds of the Company. The truth is he was not arrested for embezzlement, but for threatening actions toward Pinkerton, the detective, and he was not in jail but simply in charge of a police officer."

ECLIPSES NEXT YEAR.—There will be four Eclipses in 1867—two of the Sun and two of the Moon, occurring as follows:

Annular eclipse of the Sun, March 6th. Invisible here, but visible in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Partial eclipse of the Moon, March 20th. Visible here; at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes in the morning.

Total eclipse of the Sun, August 29th.—Invisible here, but visible in South America and South Africa.

Partial eclipse of the Moon, September 13th. Visible here; at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes in the evening.

THE VALUE OF THE ADVERTISING PAGE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A traveler in Asia reports having met a learned Persian, who was studying a newspaper with admiration. Turning to the advertising page, the Persian said: "This cannot be thoroughly comprehended, except by a sage. He who invented it was a benefactor of humanity. In a singularly narrow space he has been able to collect the most valuable information—the honorable marriages which have taken place in the best circumstances of fortune; the houses on sale or to let; the best works; and, above all, the most precious and venerable medicines."

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IN *Every Saturday.*—"Mugby Junction," Dickens' Christmas Story for 1866, is published complete in the 50th number of *Every Saturday*. As Mr. Dickens' contribution to the story this year occupies a larger portion of the volume than usual, it is safe to predict that "MUGBY JUNCTION" will prove even more popular than any of its predecessors. The first four tales in the collection are from the pen of the inimitable "Boz"; these episodes are written in the author's happiest vein. Many of the characters introduced to the reader will at once take their places in literature beside such immortal creation as "Mr. Pickwicks'" "Little Nell," "the Marchioness," and "Oliver Twist." The sketch entitled "Barbox brothers," is one of those delicious lessons which Dickens teaches so admirably. No one can read it without strengthening his belief in human goodness. "Young Jackson," "Phœbe," and "Lamp," with his periodical "rounders," become our personal friends immediately. "Little Polly," the lost child whose name is not Trivits, is a conception as charming as anything in that marvellous series of novels which we are never weary of perusing. The whimsical description of the Refreshment Room, with the stale pastry, and poor Mr. Swift, will make "Mugby Junction" a favorite stopping-place this year for many a delighted reader. This Story appears in *Every Saturday* seven days previous to its appearance in England. The Publishers evidently intend, by such enterprise, to give the readers of *Every Saturday* more promptly than they can obtain from any other source the best and most attractive of the good things in European Periodicals.—Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston Mass.

WHO HAS CHANGED?—The senseless charge is constantly repeated by the Radicals that President Johnson, in proposing to admit loyal representatives in Congress from the States lately in rebellion, has betrayed the party which elected him to office. But did not Mr. Lincoln, from the first, propose to do the same thing? Was not Mr. Lincoln bitterly assailed for his policy by Ben. Wade, Henry Winter Davis, and other men of "progressive" (?) ideas? And was not Mr. Lincoln sustained by the people, and renominated and triumphantly re-elected, with Mr. Johnson's name on his ticket?

We copy below a letter written by Mr. Lincoln to Hon. Edward Stanly, when he was about to return to his duties as military governor of North Carolina, which clearly indicates Mr. Lincoln's views upon reconstruction:

WHERE THE CHANGE IS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 26th, 1862.—Hon. Edward Stanly: My Dear Sir—Your note informing me that you will leave for North Carolina soon is received. Your conduct as military governor, as reported to me by General Burnside, and as I have heard it personally from yourself, has my entire approbation, and it is with great satisfaction that I learn you are now to return in the same capacity, with the approbation of the War Department.

I shall be much gratified, if you can find it practicable, to have congressional elections held in that State before January. It is my sincere wish that North Carolina may again govern herself conformably to the Constitution of the United States.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

Statement of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1866:

Debt bearing coin interest,	$1,371,068,591 80
Debt bearing currency interest,	857,722,890 50
Matured debt not presented for payment,	22,605,794 71
Total debt,	$2,684,995,875 44
Amount in the treasury,	135,364,637 22
Amount of debt less cash in treasury,	$2,549,631,238.22

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of December, 1866. HUGH M'CULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hard Times in the West Predicted.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a gloomy account of the financial prospect in the West: "Commercial disaster seems to be impending on every hand in the west. There must come a crash, and that speedily. Already there have been several premonitory failures of business houses in this city, and there is a painful constriction of the money market. The wheat crop failed. Money has been constantly flowing out, and none coming in. The corn crop, though large, has been terribly injured by frost and wet weather, until there is little nutriment in it. Hog feeders, who bought their stock on foot at ten cents per pound, can get no better offer than five or five and a half cents, net, from packers. Two large packing houses have gone into liquidation on account of losses last year. Altogether, everything looks bad, and we expect hard times in the west."

Indian Hostilities---United States Troops Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Letters from Montana relate a terrible state of things among the small number of troops stationed at the different posts from Virginia City to Forts Smith and Kearney. Letters from Fort Smith say: "From this point down to the Platte the road is a graveyard. About 150 men have been killed by the Indians as far as known. We have had no intelligence from Fort Kearney for many days and fear that communication is cut off. The Crow Indians report 1,500 lodges of hostile Indians moving towards the post for the purpose of capturing it.

Florida---Constitutional Amendment Rejected by the Legislature.

TALLAHASSE, Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives of this State have taken up the report of the committee to whom was referred the proposed Constitutional amendment, and have by a unanimous vote agreed to that report. The report, it will be remembered, recommended the rejection of the amendment.

ADDRESS OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—The Democratic Central Committee of Indiana has issued an address to the Democratic and National Union men of Indiana, announcing the results of the late political canvass, and claiming that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are decidedly in favor of the President's reconstruction policy; that Congress only represents forty-three per cent. of the entire population; that the Executive Department is the only branch of the Government representing a majority of the people; and re-endorsing the principles of the Indiana Democratic Convention of March 15th, and the Philadelphia August Convention.

It is a curious fact connected with deep mining, that between the hours of twelve at night and three in the morning the disturbing influences in the bowels of the earth obtain increased activity. At this time it is observed by miners that water falls from places where none is observable during the day.—The volume in the wheel perceptibly increased, the atmosphere is charged with gas which often prevents the lights from burning, and small particles of earth and rocks are observed to fall from the tops of the drives. Whether this phenomenon is to be attributed to the disurnal motion of the earth or other causes, it is worthy the attention of the curious.—*Erie Dispatch.*

—It is understood that Commodore Vanderbilt and other of Morrissey's personal friends urge him, now that he has satisfied his ambition by securing an election, to resign. He is now a square and honest man, as the world goes, and they fear if he spends a session in the House he will become a rascal as Congress goes.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—Major Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, of Maryland, has been pardoned by the President.

—Hon. John T. Jones has been elected U. S. Senator by the Arkansas Legislature.

—John Morrissey, M. C., has sent $2-50 to Chicago to relieve a destitute sister there.

—THE New York *Tribune* acknowledges the impossibility of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

—There are twenty two colored schools in Baltimore, which are attended daily by 2,500 pupils.

—Five captive women and children were recently delivered up at Ft. Larned by the Kiowa Indians.

—The steamer Alert, from Japan, recently arrived at San Francisco with an invoice of 345 cases of silk-worm eggs, *en route* to New York.

—An important event lately occurred in Georgia. One hundred and seventy emigrants landed there direct from Germany.

—A public outbreak against the Government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. It is reported the Queen will abdicate to save bloodshed.

—General McClellan, at last accounts, was at the baths of St. Moritz, in Switzerland, and Mrs. McClellan's health had much improved.

—The ex-Fenian General Sweeney goes to Tennessee to join his old regiment. His absence from the service lost him his promotion, and he now ranks only as Major.

—Dr. Gloninger intends to contest the election of Mr. Cake, in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna district—basing the contest upon the glaring frauds known to have been perpetrated in Cake's interest.

—The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff Thompson of Baltimore, Md., are about instituting a suit against Judge Bond and others for false imprisonment.

—A savings bank in Mobile, established by negroes, collapsed the other day in consequence of the depositors withdrawing all the funds to attend a circus.

—New England rum is taxed only fifty cents on the gallon, whilst Pennsylvania whiskey is taxed two dollars. Yet Pennsylvania will vote to sustain a Yankee Rump.

—"No taxation without representation," says the Tribune, "is a battle cry that cannot be permanently resisted." It is exactly for this reason that all good men await the downfall of the Radical Republican party.

—The Chicago *Times* calls John A. Logan 'a western specimen of low-browed baseness'—"ignorant, unlettered and ill-bred," "but vindictive, treacherous and bloody beyond parallel." Rough, but true.

—The "Unconditional Union Girls" of Laporte, Ind., have presented Hon. Schuyler Colfax with a gold napkin ring. There are a few more of the dirty-fingered who might be similarly favored.—*Pat. & Union.*

—The people of Massachusetts elected Ben. Butler to Congress to prevent his stealing the communion service plate from their churches. Old cock-eye will engage himself principally during the fortieth Congress, keeping his fingers out of John Morrissey's pockets.

—At the late Baltimore election a man's vote was rejected by a Radical judge because his barber pole was painted in red, white and green, instead of red, white and blue. Had there been black in it probably he would have passed.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, and prices unsettled—

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	11.00@12.25
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.50
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@10.00

GRAIN.—There is little demand for Wheat, and prices are nominal. We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.60@2.85
Southern "	3.00@3.10
White, "	3.25@3.30
Rye, "	1.35@1.40
Corn, for yel., (new) "	$0.80@0.90
Oats, "	56@58c

POVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$23.00@23.50
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	16@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	13@13½c
Prime Lard, "	13c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$9.00@10.00
Timothy, "	3.00@3.05
Flaxseed, "	3.25@3.25

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE, may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Darborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Irvine, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Dr. W. W. Van Ormer, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal. Miss M. Fetterly, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa., Dr. Geo. C. Douglas, Bedford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Adolphus Ake, private sale.
Meyers & Dickerson, private sale.
John P. Reed, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

MARRIED.

STICKLER—GOHN—On the 16th of September, at the residence of the bride's parents, by H. G. Geyer, Esq., Mr. Adam Stickler and Miss Eliza Gohn, of Juniata township, this county.

WIAND—COFFMAN—On the 14th of October, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. Adam Wiand and Miss Catharine Coffman, both of Juniata township, Bedford county.

GEPHART—DIEHL—At the Methodist Parsonage, near Bedford, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. John Gephart to Miss Maggie Diehl, both of Colerain township, Bedford county.

WENTZ—GRIFFITH—On the 9th inst., by Adolphus Ake, Esq., Mr. Isaac Wentz to Miss Emily Griffith, both of Union township, Bedford county.

CEEDERS—BENTHIMER—On the same day, by the same, Mr. John J. Ceeders to Mrs. Nancy Benthimer, both of Union township, Bedford county.

DICKEN—CAMPBELL—On the 20th ult., by Rev. Dr. Kearney, Lieut. Stephen H. Dicken to Miss Lizzie Campbell, all of Latrobe, Pa.

DIED.

HEMMING—On the 28th ult., in Cumberland Valley township, Hannah D. Hemming, daughter of Richard and Sophia Hemming, aged 4 years 10 months and 21 days.

While weeping parents mourn, the child is sleeping gently,
"Hers was the morning hour,
And she hath passed in beauty from the day,
A bud, not yet a flower,
Torn in its sweetness from the parent spray;
The death-wind swept her to her soft repose,
As frost in spring time blights the early rose."

New Advertisements.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!
PRICES:

1000 bushels or over,	12 cents.
500 " "	15 "
250 " "	20 "
Less quantities,	25 "

Deduction of 10 per cent. for slaked lime, and 5 per cent. for cash sales. O. E. SHANNON,
dec14ml Bedford, Pa.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

ALL INTERESTED will please remember that
OUR BOOKS WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1867.
Those indebted are respectfully notified,
They Must Settle their Accounts.
Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms, we also inform all who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.
dec7w3. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

COME AND SETTLE.—All persons are hereby notified, that THE BOOKS of the undersigned MUST BE SETTLED immediately, either by CASH or NOTE. All interested are requested to attend to this matter on or before the 1st of January next. P. A. REED.
dec7w3.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will be given till the 1st day of January, 1867, to pay up The notes and accounts of those who neglect, *without regard to persons*, will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Therefore, if by negligence you pay costs, after being often warned, do not blame
dec7w4 WM. HARTLEY.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO HARTLEY & METZGER will please settle their accounts on or before January 1st, 1867. *Interest* will *positively* be charged from that date on all unsettled balances. Our terms are CASH.
dec7w4 HARTLEY & METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world.
jul.13,'66.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c.. &c.. will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For farther information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-.f. J. W. DICKERSON.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Defibaugh & Fisher is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle by cash or note on or before the 1st of January, 1867; otherwise, all accounts unsettled, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Bedford, Nov.27,'66. E. M. FISHER.

N. B.—Mr. Defibaugh will continue the business at the old stand. He desires his friends to extend the same patronage to him that they have extended to us. He expects to procure a new stock of goods in two or three weeks. D. & F.
dec7w3

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of Moses Dicken, late of C. Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
nov23.-6t.* JOHN DICKEN, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of David Roudabush, late of Napier township, dec'd.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
nov.23.—6t. HIRAM DAVIS, Adm'r.

MARGARET BRUBAKER, by her next friend, James Hammond, vs. George W. Brubaker. No. 74, Nov. Term, 1866, alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.
Nov. 19, 1866, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed Commissioner to take testimony, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, December 29th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., to take testimony.
dec7w4 M. A. POINTS, Com'r.

WONDER OF THE AGE! The Magic Photograph. Send 25 cents for a package; also get a sample of "The California Indestructible Pen" free. These Pens will bend and not break Teachers and others supplied.—Agents wanted everywhere. Everybody buys them. Address C. F. MILLER & CO., 241 North 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa.
nov30w1*

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merines, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps. PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as
ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.
Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.
Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.
☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.
nov.9,'66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR
AND BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.
If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.
If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.
Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.
H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery, 3 doors West of Dr. Harry's Drug Store, where is prepared to MAKE PICTURES of any size and style desired, from the small breast-pin size up to life size.
He also keeps a large assortment of *FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS* for the centre-table, Gilt Frames, Rosewood Frames, Gilt Moulding and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, Cord and Tassels for hanging frames.
Will also *COPY PICTURES* from Ambrotypes, Photographs, Engravings, etc., and enlarge them to any size desired.
Having all the late improvements in the art and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment.
He was the first man to introduce the
AMBROTYE;
" " " *MELAINOTYPE;*
" " " *FERROTYPE;*
" " " *PHOTOGRAPH;*
and is the only one who can make the beautiful *ALBATYPE* or *PORCELAIN PICTURES* of recent discovery.
☞ Terms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place in the county. T. R. GETTYS.
nov.9.-m3.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH.
sep 28, '66-tf

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to fdvertise in its columns.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜

You can be SUITED at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

☞ CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is ☜
☞ given, in ALL cases after SIX ☜
☞ MONTHS, interest will be ☜
☞ charged in the ☜
☞ account. ☜

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.
The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.:

Coffee, Sugar, Lovering and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather and Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,
Single and Double, all numbers, cheap.
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convinced that No. 1 Anderson's Row, is the place to get bargains. J. M. SHOEMAKER.
sep.28,'66.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see.

jun1,'66.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

REMEMBER THE
NEW CHEAP STORE,
At St. Clairsville, Pa.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.

OPPENHEIMER

Has just received from the East, and offers for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES,
a large and varied assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
of every description and of the best quality;
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
a large assortment, to suit all classes;
NOTIONS,
in endless variety;
MUSLINS,
all kinds, very cheap;
CALICOES,
from the best manufactures.
Our stock of
DRY GOODS
is unsurpassed, and we ask all to give us a call, if they desire to get BARGAINS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. We also make CLOTHING of all kinds TO ORDER, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. We also keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIECE GOODS:—
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
and Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

We also have a fine assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,
together with everything usually found in a well assorted store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.
☞ Remember
OPPENHEIMER'S
New Cheap Store, St. Clairsville, Pa.
jul.27.—6m.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Real Estate Sales.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, one-half under cultivation, well improved. Fruit and Timber abundant. Situate in Napier township. For particulars, price, &c,, apply to
JHON P. REED, Ag't.
A. B. SANDS, Pr'r. [aug.27-3m.] Bedford, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, on the railroad near Bloody Run. The lot contains 4¼ acres; the house is a two-story building in good repair. For particulars inquire of Meyers & Dickerson. DANIEL HELTZELL.
dec7w4*

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—7 miles from Bedford, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, 125 acres under cultivation, half creek bottom; well watered; excellent Brick House and Frame Barn; plenty of good timber; convenient to schools, churches and mills. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
oct26tf Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, on the Juniata river and Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. Well improved fine meadows, fruit and timber—a very desirable property, at the head of market—the property of Capt. Joseph S. Reed. Will be sold cheap—For price, &c., apply to JOHN P. REED,
aug.24-tf. Att'y, at Bedford.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—Wishing to relinquish business, I will sell at PRIVATE SALE, my Tavern Stand in the borough of Saxton, known as the "Waverly House," with 2 lots of ground, upon which is a large number of choice fruit trees, (bearing), and six varieties of choice grapes, well and cistern at the door, carriage house, smoke house, ice house, with every convenience. The hotel contains 30 rooms. If not sold by the 25th of December, I will rent it for one or more years. Possession given on April 1, 1867.
nov30w4. J. A. RAUM.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28th, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that Tract of Land, late the property of John W. Beeler, dec'd, containing Two Hundred and Seventy-Nine and one-fourth Acres, adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper, and others—with 150 acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame House, Frame Bank Barn, Tenant House, and other buildings. There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also, a large Orchard of choice fruit.
This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, contains valuable IRON ORE, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.
TERMS CASH—at confirmation of sale.
J. W. LINGE'S FELTER,
nov30w4 Adm'r of J. W. Beeler, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866, the following described real estate, viz:
No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.—tf.

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

jun8.—3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $10, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
☞ Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office

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PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
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NEW FALL STYLES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES.
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
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Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct 20, 1865.

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No. 520 ARCH Street,
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Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
and SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.
oct6–m2.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
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I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

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500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophnema, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children, Leucorrhea, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venerial diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.

BENJAMIN MISHLER,
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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

mayll.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse." for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure*.

3d, Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

For sale by J. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

mayll.—1y.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT of the Fashionable World!

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz. superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, inquire for

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC,
or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—☞ none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For sale in all stores where first class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent,

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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now completed their IMPROVEMENT and are now offering on the BEST of TERMS—
FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS,
Fine stock of SILKS,
Fine stock of DRESS GOODS,
Fine stock of WOOLLENS,
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Fine stock of FANCY GOODS.
☞ New and desirable Goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. oct 5–6t*

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

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Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

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TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
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The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

VOL. V. Again Enlarged! 1867.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

The success of THE OLD GUARD has been as remarkable as it ought to be gratifying to the friends of a true American literature. It has steadily doubled its circulation each year of its publication, and its publishers have found it necessary to annually enlarge it, to meet the full expectations of its patrons, as well as to realize their own ideal of a first-class Family and Literary Magazine, combined with sound political principles.—To still farther carry out this design, The Old Guard for 1867 will be printed on new type, and enlarged sixteen additional pages, making in all nearly One Thousand Pages of reading matter yearly for the low price of three dollars! Arrangements have also been made to secure the very best literary talent of the country. We will commence in the January number a thrilling Romance, written expressly for The Old Guard, entitled,

JOSCELYN; A Tale of the Revolution;

By Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of S. C.,

the peer of Cooper and Irving, taking the reader back to the birth of the American principle of government, and introducing him to the rebels of 1776. John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c., &c., will furnish a series of graphic sketches, entitled "The Battles of Virginia," while our present corps of contributors, with some new ones, will continue to furnish articles, making the Magazine second to none in point of literary attraction and ability.—Politically, The Old Guard will stand in the future as in the past, faithfully guarding the Constitution as it came from the hands of Washington, without acquiescing in any of the subversions, under the title of "amendments." It will be continued upon the grand idea that "all is not lost," while virtue and intelligence remain with any portion of the people.

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We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, at any one time THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered. The subscribers may be sent to different post-offices.

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It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that EVERY SATURDAY shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers.

EVERY SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

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Miscellaneous.

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The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

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THE
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MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.,
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. It is composed of SOLID PLATES. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery, (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness,) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions, the refuse of foreign factories, which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
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SNOW POWDER.—Patented May 29, 1866. This is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT rot the clothes, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing, and wear and tear.

Also, for cleaning windows it is unsurpassed.—With one quarter the time and labor usually required it imparts a beautiful gloss and lustre, much superior to any other mode. No water required except to moisten the powder.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
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Also, manufacturers of Family Dye Colors.
☞ For sale by Grocers and Dealers everywhere. nov30m3.

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☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of insruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

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Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
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Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65–1y

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Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

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Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

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EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
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The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

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PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU. Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place